

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.41



Lake Shore Nursery Co.

J. N. Williams, Proprietor

Growers of

Strawberry and Small Fruit Plants

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

Instructions to Purchasers

Express Shipments. When conditions are normal we would advise you to have all fair size shipments sent by express. The consolidation of the express companies under the head of the American Railway Express Co. has eliminated much handling and better service is given.

Freight Shipments. We advise you not to have any kind of plants shipped by freight, no matter what the distance may be, or the cost of transportation; it is not a safe nor reliable way to have live plants shipped. We assume no responsibility for loss or damage by freight shipment.

Parcels Post Shipments. Under the Parcels Post laws we are permitted to ship seventy pounds within the first three zones and fifty pounds outside of the first three zones. We would recommend shipments of twenty pounds or under to go by parcels post, and shipments over twenty pounds by express.

Packing. We use slatted crates and plenty of damp moss in packing our strawberry plants. Strong boxes and barrels are used for the packing of other plants. Our plants are packed right and they will reach you in good growing condition. We employ experienced packers and keep them under personal supervision.

Claims. Purchasers should inspect plants carefully upon arrival. If plants have been damaged by undue delay in transportation or broken open, refuse to accept the shipment or pay charges. Place claim in your agent's hands **immediately** for the purchase price.

Substitution. We never substitute without instruction from the customer. We have unsurpassed facilities for storing and packing and never dig plants in freezing weather.

Guarantee. Should any stock prove not true to name we will either refund the purchase money of same, or replace the stock with stock true to name; but are not liable for further damages, and while we are exercising great care to prevent mixtures, the above is to be a condition on which all stock is delivered.

References. Bridgman State Bank, Bridgman, Michigan; Postmaster, Bridgman, Michigan. In writing to above for references, please enclose postage for reply.

Order Early. Order as soon as you receive this catalog, for we have our full supply to draw from, while later on in the season it may become exhausted in some varieties. We mail acknowledgment of order on receipt of same. If you do not receive **yours**, write us.

Order Blanks. Order blanks are furnished for your convenience. Please use them, giving Postoffice, State, and County. Advise date you wish shipment made, and whether you want it made by express or parcels post, or freight.

Shipping Season. The shipping season is April 1 to May 15.

Terms. Our terms of payment are cash with order. Remit by postal order or express money order, registered letter, or draft on Chicago or New York.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 2334.

This is to certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of Lake Shore Nursery Co., of Bridgman, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1922.

Agricultural College, Michigan, Oct. 3, 1921.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.



Introductory

Our farm and office is located one-half mile north of Bridgman, Michigan, in Berrien County, fourteen miles south of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan.

Berrien County has a rich sandy loam, which seems to be especially adapted to plant growth. The plants have an unusually good root system, thus preparing them to meet the shock of transplanting to foreign soil much better than plants grown on heavier soils.

Our strawberry plants are taken up solid from fields set the previous spring and will be packed in light crates. Our cane plants are all in the ground as they grew (not heeled or stored) and will be shipped the same day as they are dug. Plants are packed in moss and excelsior, for which we make no charge.

We are prepared to meet any responsible Northern competition, quality considered. The question with most buyers of small fruit plants this season will be as to the good quality of the plants sold them. We wish to mention frankly that we have great confidence in our stock and have no hesitation whatever in asking our customers and all others needing small fruit plants to favor us with their orders.

Anyone contemplating going in the berry business should be cautioned in purchasing their plants. It is a great waste of time and labor to put in plants of an inferior quality. The best plants obtainable cost but a little more at the start, and the difference is too small to speculate in unreliable stock. A whole season's work hangs in the balance.

A thrifty, free-from-disease hardy stock of plants originating from a highly productive strain is the only kind of plants with which you can afford to spend your time.

By following out the cultural directions given in this book and by using our selected stock of plants we are confident that you can become successful in the raising of small fruits right from the start. Others have done it in previous years and they are going to do it this year. Now don't lay this catalog aside without taking definite action in regard to ordering.

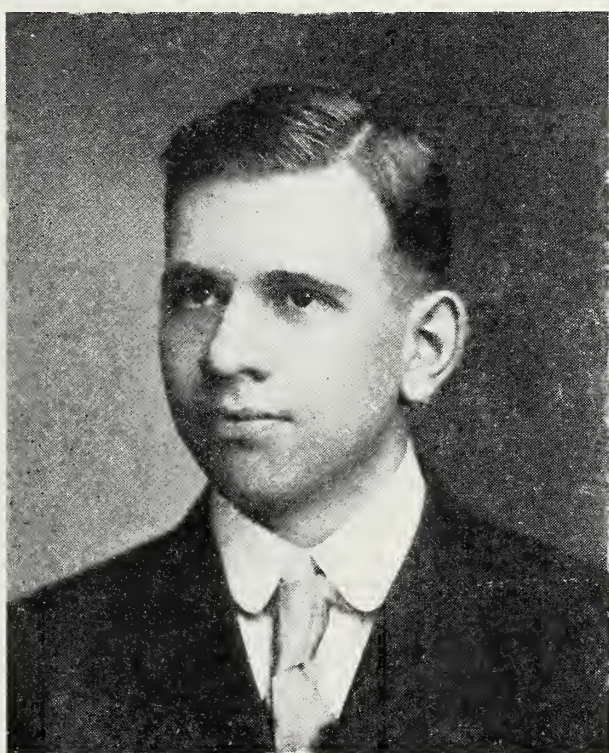
If after having studied over this catalog you find that there are further questions in your mind do not hesitate to write us. We will be glad to have a letter from you. It is a part of our business to do everything we possibly can to put you on the right track in raising small fruits. Your success is our success.

Having in mind the fact that there was a drought in this section last summer warns us of a shortage of small fruit plants for the coming year. Therefore, we urgently advise the placing of your order early. Each and every order, large and small, will be equally appreciated and given our personal attention.

Thanking you for your past favors, we are,

Yours very truly,

LAKE SHORE NURSERY CO.



J. N. Williams.



Cultural Instructions

(Strawberries)

The soil and location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. A sandy loam or a loam with a slight mixture of clay should if properly handled give the best results. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, hence a very dry or loose sandy soil is not recommended, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as it cannot be worked very early in the season without becoming cloddy, and later in the season is apt to bake.

Time of Planting. The time to plant varies with the climate. The earlier in the spring the better, because the plants are then given a chance to become established and better prepared to withstand dry weather.

Fertilizing. Stable manure, well rotted and generously used, is the best known kind of fertilizer for small fruits. A crop of clover, vetch, alfalfa, etc., plowed under is also good.

Drainage. Tiling should be used to carry surplus water off the ground. Berry patches should be given the same attention in this respect as any other crop.

Care of Plants When Received. If your ground is not in condition or if the weather is unfavorable for planting care for the plants as follows: Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut strings and spread roots thinly along the side of a shallow trench, then cover the roots with dirt, not higher than the crown of the plant. If ground is dry, sprinkle with water and keep moist until ready for planting. Plants can be kept in this manner for several weeks. If you can plant them in two or three days after arrival they can be kept very nicely in a cool cellar without going to the trouble of heeling them in as mentioned above.

Preparation of Ground. Prepare the soil by plowing under well rotted stable manure, about twenty tons to the acre. It is impossible to get the ground too rich for strawberries. If stable manure is not available, clover or alfalfa sod land makes an ideal bed for strawberries, but should be well pulverized and worked up before planting.

CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS—Continued.

Marking can be accomplished by making an improvised marker out of four pieces of two by four and a piece of board 14 feet 8 inches long; spike a piece of two by four on the extreme end of the board and then nail another piece of two by four, three feet eight inches from the first one, and so on across the board, thus making a sort of a sled. When finished, nail two poles on to act as shafts, which a man can easily draw, thus making four even rows across the field, three feet and eight inches between rows.

Strawberries can be most conveniently planted by two persons; one making the holes and the other setting the plants. A common garden spade may be used for making the holes, which is done by giving the spade a slight backward and forward movement, being careful not to loosen the soil. The hole should be wide enough to easily receive the plant and a little deeper than the plant requires. The roots should be straight down and slightly spread. This will give them more moisture and they will start right off. Be particularly careful to get the plants the proper depth; have the crown or bud of the plant even with the surface of the ground.

Cultivation. Cultivation should commence as soon as the plants are set. This helps to conserve the moisture, and in case of a heavy wind the plants will not be covered up with sand as is the case many times with sandy land. Cultivate shallow and not too close to the plants as this will disturb the new roots. We recommend cultivation at least once a week throughout the growing season.

Removing Blossoms from New Plants. Strawberries should not be allowed to blossom the first year planted. The blossoms should be cut off as fast as they appear the first season. We find an old discarded pair of scissors to be just the thing. Removing the blossoms allows the plants to use their vitality building up a better root system preparatory to producing a large crop of fruit the following season.

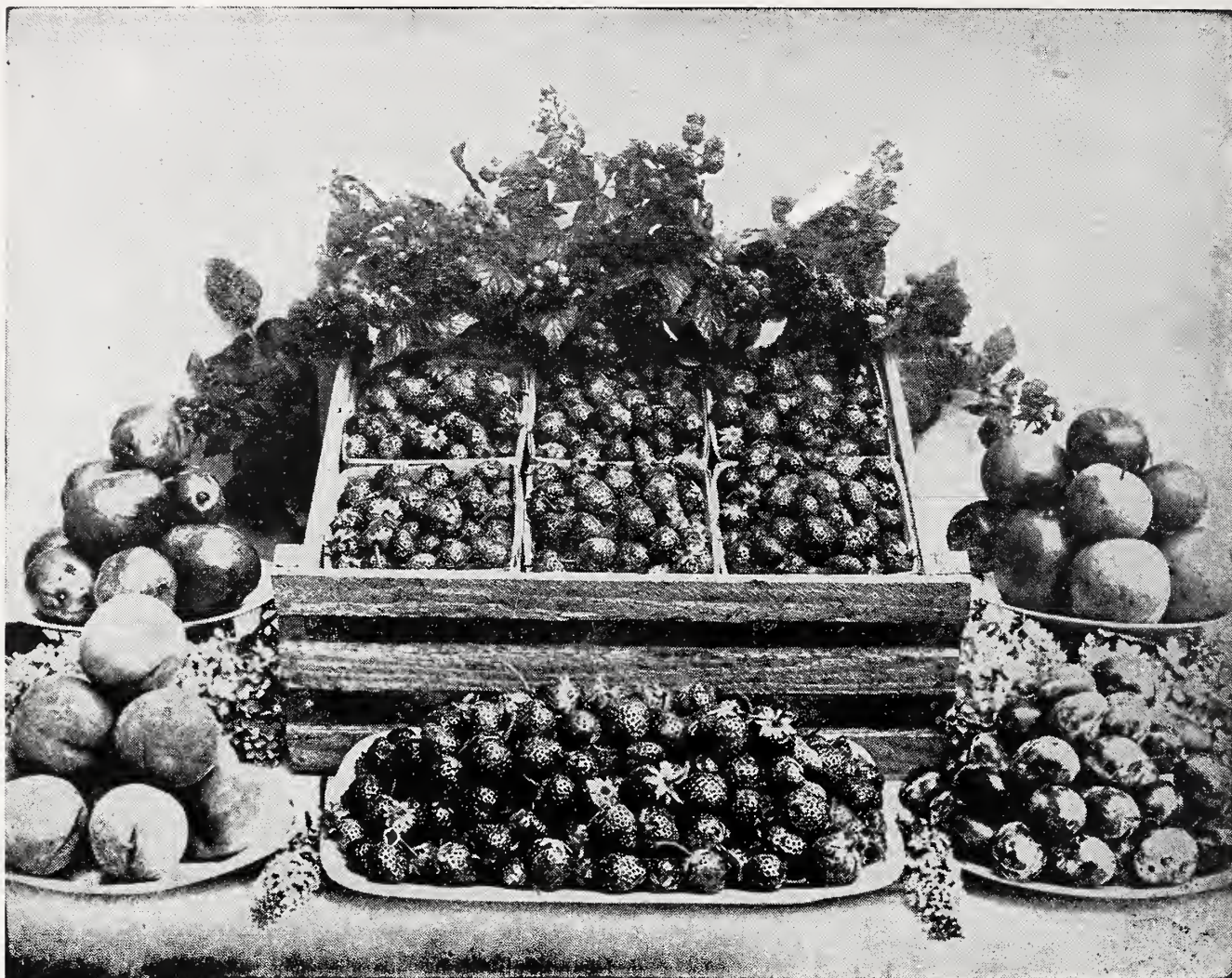
Mulching. When the ground commences to freeze in the fall it is necessary to mulch the strawberry beds if the ground is of a nature that is liable to heave during freezing and thawing weather. Marsh hay or straw proves to be the best mulch; apply it lightly over the entire row. As soon as growth starts in the spring this mulch should be removed from the plants. It can be left between the rows if desired. This will hold moisture and keep the weeds down.

Care of Patch After First Year. Some of our customers may want to pick their strawberry beds the second and possibly the third year. In case you do, after the picking is over, mow your strawberry bed, rake and burn the weeds, thus preventing the weeds seeding. As early in the spring as possible throw a back furrow between the rows with a one-horse plow, leaving a row about 12 inches wide. Cultivate this down level again, pull out the weeds in the row and burn. With this treatment patches have been picked four and five seasons.

Perfect and Imperfect Varieties. Those varieties of strawberries marked (Per.) are perfect flowering and need no other varieties to pollinize them. Varieties marked (Imp.) must be planted with one of the perfect varieties for fertilization. Not more than four rows of the imperfect varieties should be set together, otherwise the pollen from the perfect plants will not properly fertilize them.



Strawberry Plants as We Grow Them.



Everbearing Strawberries

Progressive (Per.)

This wonderful everbearing strawberry is so well known to the public that it hardly seems necessary to go into detail.

By planting Progressives you will have a continuous supply of strawberries from July till the killing frosts come. The continued productiveness of this strawberry is simply amazing. It bears heavily of a rich dark red color berry with a flavor distinctly its own, holding its size well toward the end of the picking season.

It is really a pleasure to grow such strawberries as these. We do not hesitate to recommend them to anyone desiring to raise strawberries and lots of them. It is needless to cut the blossoms from the Progressive Everbearing; they are so full of life that the original plants set in April or May will often have more than one hundred berries to the plant at one time. A little money invested in Progressives this year will bring you large returns. These berries often bring as high as one dollar a quart, bearing as they do long after other berries are gone.

Champion (Per.)

Close observation shows the Champion to be similar in many respects to the Progressive. It bears heavily and is a good drought resister.

We quote Mr. Edward L. Lubke, the introducer, for a description of its qualities and merits.

"The Champion is a better drought resister than any other known variety, continuing to bear heavily through drought period. As many as 256 berries have been found on one single plant.

Lake Shore Nursery Co., Bridgman.

April 5, 1921.

Dear Sirs:—I received my plants April 4. They were fine. Don't forget to send me your catalog next year, as I gave mine away to a party that wanted to get some berry plants from you. I have had a great many strawberry beds, but no plants as fine as yours. These are the first raspberry plants that I have ever had of my own, so had some one else set them. Enclosed find money for the parcel post charges on plants.

E. WAGNER, Illinois.



Premier.

Early Varieties

✓ Charles I (Per.)

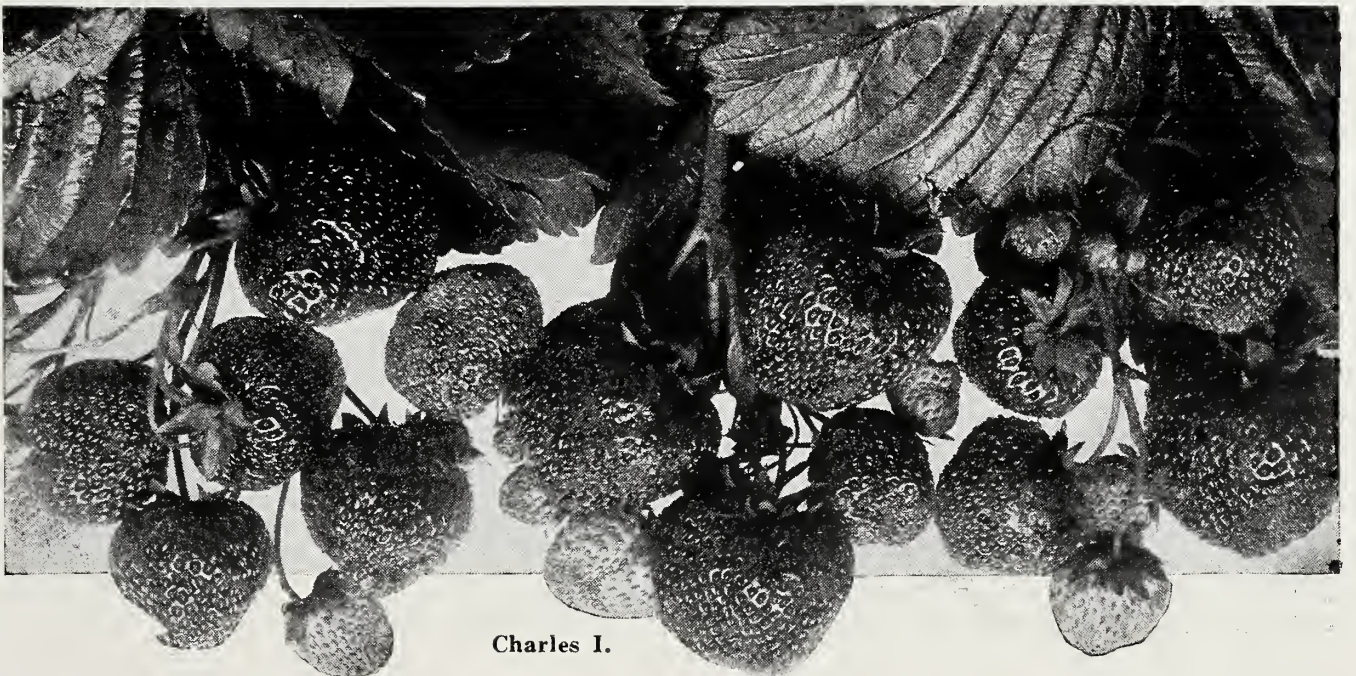
Our experience with the Charles I proves it to be a heavy plant maker. Bud is rather large, hardy, and matures long stems with tall dark green foliage.

We quote the introducer for a fuller description of the plant fruit:

"Charles I ripens nearly a week before any other strawberry and is very productive, yielding more quarts of large fine looking berries than any other early variety. It is a strong fertilizer and a good grower."

Premier (Per.)

By its true merits the Premier is swiftly coming to the front. It has the qualities necessary to make it one of the foremost money makers—that is earliness and productiveness. It ripens nearly a week sooner than any of the earlier varieties. The fruit is firm, bright red, extra large with a fine flavor. The Premier is a strong pollenizer, vigorous grower and a heavy producer over a long season. Although it is a comparatively new variety, in our opinion, you can not make a mistake by planting heavily to them. Include some of these fine plants in your order.



Charles I.

Midseason and Late Varieties



Gibson.

✓ Gibson (Per.)

It has been but a comparatively short time since the Gibson first made its appearance in the strawberry fields. It has made remarkable progress toward attaining its leadership of the strawberry kingdom. By giving a brief analysis of the Gibson, it can be readily seen how it has made such remarkable progress. The plant is of a hardy nature, heavy root system, and drought resisting; will respond quickly to good care on any rich soil. The bud of the Gibson is large and hardy, maturing three, and sometimes four long and stocky fruit stems. The foliage is produced in abundance, thereby protecting the great loads of berries from the direct rays of the sun. The fruit is immense—unsurpassed in quality, appearance and flavor, and will command a high price on any market. It is an excellent canning variety with but few real competitors.

✓ Stevens Late (Per.)

This variety is a good late variety, beginning to pick shortly after the second earliest. It is practically immune from frosts.

The Stevens Late makes a strong vigorous growth, is a heavy plant maker, and matures a short stem. The berry is irregular in shape and uniform in size, color bright red, flesh firm and protected by prominent seeds. This variety is late in ripening and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry.

✓ Aroma (Per.)

This old time and well known variety seems to be gaining in popularity. It is a great favorite with the Southern growers. Although the Aroma will do well on any good soil it is more

adapted to the heavier soils. Berries are produced in immense quantities, fruit is large, regular, and uniform—fancy looking and the quality and market value is the very highest. You cannot go wrong in planting the Aroma this season.

✓ Brandywine (Per.)

The Brandywine is a late variety. The berry has wonderful flavor, bright red, and regular shaped, rather large, holding shape well toward the end of the season. Don't fail to include some Brandywine with your order.



Brandywine Strawberries.

MIDSEASON AND LATE VARIETIES—Continued.

✓ **Sample (Imp.)**

Has a long fruiting period. Ripens evenly. A good variety for canning or home use as well as one of the best medium late sorts for market.

✓ **Eaton (Per.)**

This year we were fortunate in securing a small amount of propagating stock direct from Mr. C. E. Whitten of Bridgman, the introducer of the Eaton Strawberry.

In our observation of plant growth we find them to equal the Senator Dunlap in production of plants, but the size of the individual plants is larger than the Senator Dunlap.

For further description of the Eaton we quote Mr. Whitten: "Fruit ripens with the second earlies, a long fruiting season bringing the last berries to perfect maturity. Exquisite in quality, rich deep red in color, which extends to the heart of the fruit. A perfect cone in form and never has been known to produce a misshapen berry or any with white or green tips. It is of a very firm texture and a flavor distinctly its own. Fruit stems and leaf stocks are rather long. Some having been known to measure eighteen inches.

✓ **Dunlap (Per.)**

If you are in doubt as to the variety of strawberry to plant for a money crop, plant Dunlap. You cannot fail; it will thrive under the most trying conditions. If vegetation exists, Dunlap will grow. The Dunlap is very prolific both in plant and fruit production; the individual plant is small, but very hardy in bud and roots, making it a good drought resister and giving assurance of a generous supply of the most luscious dark red fruit you ever ate. It is such a great plant maker that to obtain the highest quality fruit the runners should be cut off after the row has attained a width of from eight to twelve inches. The fruit is of a rich dark red color, rather conical in shape, and is rather firm. These qualities suggest to you a No. 1 market berry, which it is; as a canner it has few, if any, competitors. Play safety first and include Dunlap in your order this spring.

✓ **Dr. Burrill (Per.)**

The Dr. Burrill is fast gaining popularity in the strawberry fields of the country, with the demand steadily increasing. In general appearance it resembles the Dunlap, its firm nature making it a splendid shipper, one of the best canners, and makes a fine table dessert. The Dr. Burrill is a very heavy plant maker; will grow in almost all localities. We have a limited quantity of genuine, high quality Dr. Burrill plants. Dr. Burrill should be included in your order.

✓ **Warfield (Midseason. Imp.)**

The Warfield is still a very popular berry; in general appearance it resembles the Dunlap, with the exception that it is a pistillate and must be fertilized. The Dunlap would be a good fertilizer for the Warfield. It is a very good canner, has a rich flavor and is of a dark red color.

✓ **Kellogg's Prize (Late. Imp.)**

We have been able to see Kellogg's Prize in the fruiting season. The Kellogg's Prize being pistillate, we would suggest fertilizing it with Aroma. It is claimed by those that have fruited Kellogg's Prize that it is very prolific of very large, glossy, dark red, regular shaped berries.



Warfield Strawberries.



Early King.

Red Raspberries

Red Raspberries grow on any soil that would be suitable for a common crop such as corn or potatoes. It is a very delicious fruit and is in great demand everywhere. They should be planted three and one-half feet apart in the row and six feet between rows. This would require 2,100 plants to the acre. Planting should be done as early in the spring as possible. Keep the raspberries in hills as much as possible, leaving not more than six good canes to the hill. All young shoots appearing between the hills and between rows should be cut off as fast as they appear. Cut out the old wood as soon as the crop is harvested, remove from the field and burn.

Early King

Nearly all of the red raspberries grown in this section are King. It is the most profitable and popular red raspberry grown. With good marketing facilities for fancy and early raspberries, we believe you can make money faster with a patch of King raspberries than with any other variety of fruit. The berries are large, firm, and bright red, easy to pick, and bring top prices. We guarantee satisfaction with Early King. Include some of these popular plants with your order this spring, without fail.

St. Regis

This new everbearing variety gains in popularity each year. Fruit begins to ripen very early and continues until October. Berries are bright red, sweet, and large. Its firmness makes it a good shipper. St. Regis is a very heavy bearer in the regular raspberry season and in addition continues bearing all summer and late in the fall.

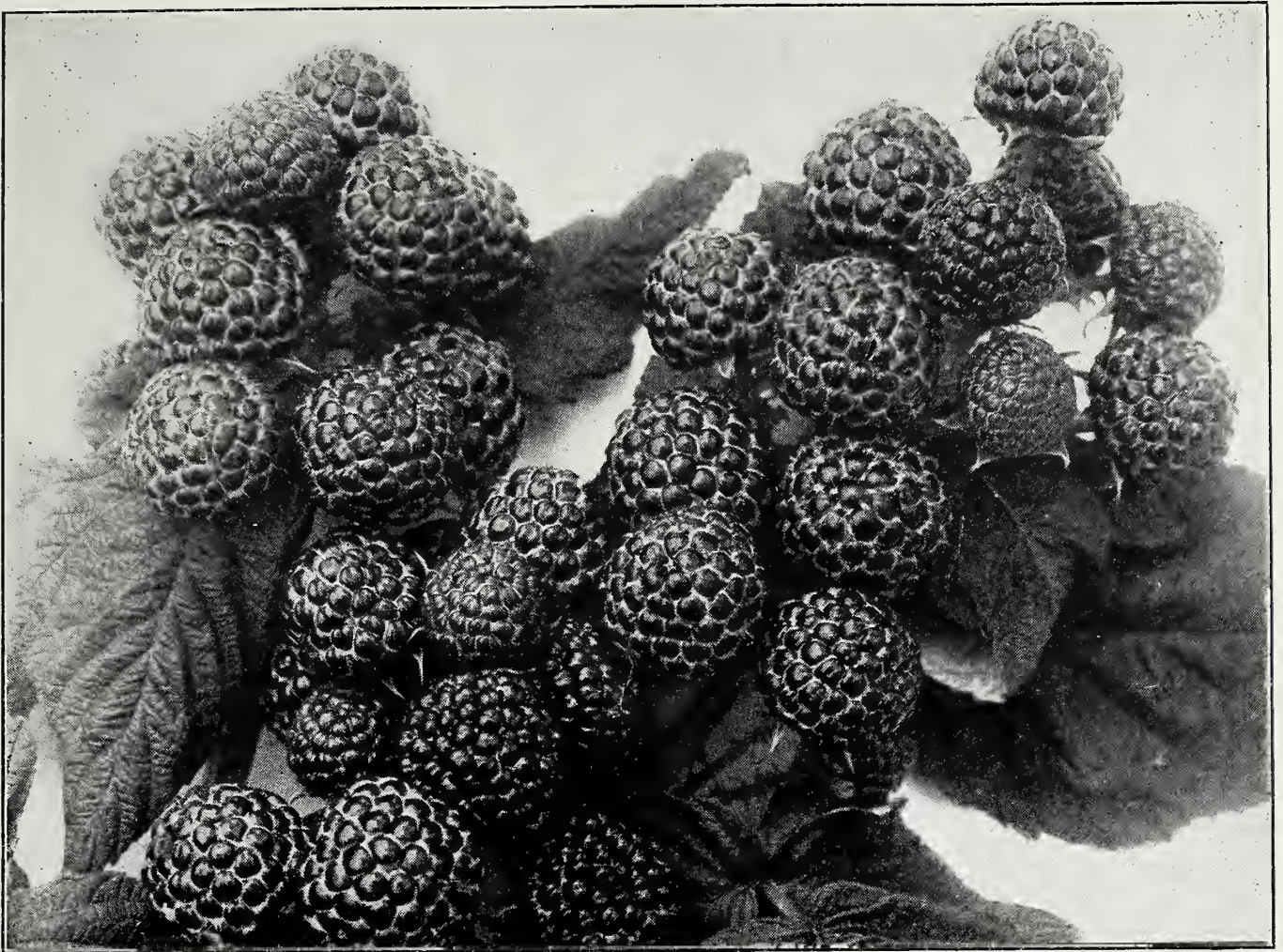
Purple Raspberries

Columbian

This is a raspberry of unusual sweetness, suitable for table use and canning. It is grown in large quantities in many sections, and there is always a demand for these raspberries at high prices. While we do not recommend the Columbian for commercial purposes, every family should grow enough of them for home use. Send us your order now.



St. Regis Raspberries.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Black Raspberries

For the most profitable results Black Raspberries should be planted **early** in the spring. For the best field culture they should be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows, with the rows 7 feet apart, requiring about 1725 plants to the acre. When the young cane has attained a height of 18 to 20 inches the tops should be pinched off, using a common pocket knife. This causes the cane to throw out laterals forming the bush. After the fruit has been picked cut out all the old canes to allow plenty of room for the new ones to develop. In the spring both young and old patches should be trimmed leaving the laterals about 6 inches long, the bush then being about 30 inches high. This is all the trimming necessary. Cultivate very often.

There is nothing nicer or more delicious than a fresh dish of Black Caps. Order Black Raspberries now.

Cumberland

The most productive and biggest black raspberry grown. The Cumberland is very hardy, having withstood temperature as low as 12 to 14 degrees below zero, without injury. It has no disease of cane or foliage and grows berries not approached for size, quality or appearance by any variety. Cumberland ripens medium early and continues through the raspberry season. This variety is far ahead of all other black raspberries in existence, the standard of quality. It will bring you big returns on your investment.

Plum Farmer

Plum Farmer is the early black raspberry variety. It is a good grower, thrifty, with clean, bright foliage. The fruit is firm, large, and thick meated, sells for high prices as it is one of the first on the market, ripening a week or ten days before other varieties.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Grapes

Any naturally high soil with good air circulation is best adapted for grape culture, although any well drained soil will grow them. For field culture plant twelve feet apart in the row and nine feet between rows, requiring 450 plants per acre. There is very little labor attached to raising grapes. Pruning is most essential. It must be done in the late fall or early spring before sap begins to rise.

Grape vines will grow and do well anywhere, rock, sand, clay, any soil that is not too wet.

Cultivate well the first year. The second year set posts and wire as follows: Posts should be set 16 to 20 feet apart, using 8 foot posts. Set $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet in the ground. A bottom wire should then be placed $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground and the top wire $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottom wire. This will admit of plenty of air circulation when the foliage is heavy. Train best vine upon a string tied at bottom of stock leading to top wire. Four vines should be trained, two on the top wire and two on the bottom wire. These vines should have 15 buds on each of the four vines. Keep all growth cut off under bottom wire.

CONCORD. The most popular grape in America. Head and shoulders over all the other varieties. Bunch large, compact, covered with big tender skin berries, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets. Concord is by far the best and most profitable market grape grown.



Concord.

Blackberries

For best field culture the blackberry should be planted 4 feet apart in the rows with the rows 7 feet apart. This allows for 1,800 plants to the acre. Blackberries are grown without a great deal of trouble. When the plants are $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet high punch out the centers, giving the plants strength in keeping up. In order to obtained best results you should be careful not to leave too much wood. Blackberries make fine wines and cordials as well as excellent pies.

Give blackberries a good, strong soil, full of humus, prune and cultivate them properly, and you are sure to be pleased with the results.

Eldorado

The Eldorado is unquestionably the best blackberry plant known, and is unexcelled or unequaled both as a commercial variety and for the home garden. It thrives in the very cold regions without winter protection; is a strong, upright grower, forming sturdy canes. The berries are large and firm, making them excellent shippers. The color is jet black, and the flavor is excellent, having a rich aroma; melting and juicy. Eldorado is highly recommended by experiment stations and growers everywhere, and you can depend on a big crop of luscious, sweet blackberries if you plant this variety. Let us have your order.



Eldorado.

Amount, \$.....
Do Not Write in This Space.

Bridgman, Michigan

Date.....1922.

Shall We Substitute Some Other Variety If Out of the Kind Ordered?

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET—Continued.

[illegible]

If you know of berry growers who would appreciate our catalog and will write their addresses below we will be glad to send you a few extra plants.

[illegible]

Price List for 1922

STRAWBERRIES

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 | 5000 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Warfield | \$0.35 | \$0.55 | \$0.90 | \$3.50 | \$ 5.00 | \$20.00 |
| Dunlap | .35 | .55 | .90 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 20.00 |
| Dr. Burrill | .40 | .60 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 25.00 |
| Gibson | .40 | .60 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 25.00 |
| Charles I | .40 | .60 | 1.10 | 4.25 | 6.50 | 27.50 |
| Stevens Late | .40 | .60 | 1.10 | 4.25 | 6.50 | 27.50 |
| Kellogg's Prize | .40 | .60 | 1.10 | 4.25 | 6.50 | 27.50 |
| Sample | .40 | .60 | 1.10 | 4.25 | 6.50 | 27.50 |
| Aroma | .50 | .80 | 1.20 | 4.75 | 7.00 | 30.00 |
| Brandywine | .50 | .80 | 1.20 | 4.75 | 7.00 | |
| PREMIER | .50 | .80 | 1.20 | 4.75 | 7.00 | |
| Eaton | .50 | .90 | 1.60 | 7.00 | 12.00 | |
| Progressive | .65 | 1.00 | 1.90 | 8.50 | 15.00 | 70.00 |
| Champion | 1.25 | | 5.00 | | | |

RED RASPBERRIES

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| King | .65 | 1.00 | 1.80 |
| St. Regis (Everbearing) | 1.00 | 1.75 | 3.00 |

BLACK RASPBERRIES

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| CUMBERLAND | .65 | 1.00 | 1.90 | 8.50 | 15.00 | 70.00 |
| Plum Farmer | .65 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 8.00 | 14.00 | |
| Columbian (Purple) | 1.00 | 1.75 | 3.00 | | | |
| Eldorado Blackberry | 1.00 | 1.75 | 3.00 | | | |

GRAPE

| | Each | 6 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Concord, 1 Year No. 1 | \$0.20 | \$1.10 | \$2.00 | \$3.50 | \$6.00 | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | \$65.00 |

Add to Your Order for Each 100 Plants

| | 1st-2nd Zone | 3rd Zone | 4th Zone | 5th Zone | 6th Zone | 7th Zone | 8th Zone |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Strawberries | \$0.12 | \$0.18 | \$0.25 | \$0.35 | \$0.40 | \$0.48 | \$0.55 |
| Red Raspberries | .15 | .20 | .30 | .38 | .45 | .55 | .65 |
| Black Raspberries | .20 | .30 | .40 | .65 | .85 | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| Blackberries same as Black Raspberries. | | | | | | | |

Square, Conscientious, and Dependable is the Service We Render

Lake Shore Nursery Company
Bridgman, Michigan



Assorted Garden Collections

For Live Wires

In some of these collections you may find what you have been looking for, as they are made up of standard varieties, our leaders and best sellers.

Here is a grand opportunity to help the growing boy and girl. It will afford them something to do some of their spare time and give them a keener insight into the agricultural pursuit.

Garden Collection No. 1

25 Charles I. Early.
25 Gibson. Medium late.
25 Stevens Late. Late.
25 Senator Dunlap.
Medium early.

Postpaid in U. S.

\$1.00

Garden Collection No. 2

50 Everbearing.
50 Gibson. Medium late.
50 Premier. Extra early.
50 Aroma. Very late.

Not Postpaid.

\$2.75

Garden Collection No. 3

100 Premier. Extra early.
100 Gibson. Medium late.
100 Sen. Dunlap. Medium early.
100 Aroma. Very late.

Not Postpaid.

\$4.00

These plants are all true to name and free from all disease. A health certificate will accompany each and every package signed by the State inspector of nurseries and orchards.

LAKE SHORE NURSERY CO.
Bridgman, Michigan